



STEERING COMMITTEE AGENDA

**9 a.m., Thursday, Feb. 22, 2007
Scottsdale City Hall, Kiva Conference Room
3939 N. Drinkwater Blvd.
Scottsdale, AZ 85251**

**Gina Durbin
Tom Ellis
Stephanie Kreiling
Jarvis Qumyintewa**

**Leslie Reeves
Phil Riccio
Donald Santeo
MaryEllen Tinsley
Kate Zanon**

**Karen Kurtz, Facilitator
Brent Stockwell, Staff**

1. Discussion and Approval of Strategic Plan.

- a. Review draft strategic plan as developed at the Community Workshops on Feb. 1 and 15.**
- b. Make suggestions and changes to the draft plan.**
- c. Approve the strategic plan**

Next meeting: March 22, 2007, following regular meeting from 9-10 a.m. at Scottsdale Community College Peridot Room

Burglary	
Substance-related Consequence	<p>"Meth users are committing 3-4 burglaries per day or night."</p> <p>"In Scottsdale, ATM thefts, copper A/C thefts, golf club open garage thefts, plasma TVs, ID thefts were all committed by meth users."</p> <p>"Copper A/C thefts net ~\$50, \$10,000 cost to repair each unit."</p> <p>"Three home invasions in the last month related to meth." (Source: Interview with Scottsdale PD 1-3-2007)</p> <p>"Profile of a prolific property criminal is a white male, 18-45, 90% of ROPE Unit offenders are meth users. Strong connection with neo-Nazi, skinhead groups. They are not localized. Hispanics more likely to be for auto theft or theft from vehicle."</p> <p>Method of use is meth smoking, 40%-50% are probationers.</p> <p>"90% of arrestees are not Scottsdale residents, primarily Mesa, Phoenix, El Mirage – very transient group. Keep in mind, large percentages are not caught."</p>
Substance Use	<p>"We're seeing a trend towards increasing violence... moving from burglaries to robberies because of the need for instant cash."</p> <p>"They smoke meth, steal stuff, convert it to cash and use cash to buy meth."</p> <p>"There are 5 or 10 different patterns. A serial criminal focuses on the crime type he is comfortable with. In the south, burglars go in through alleys, backyard entry. Up north, open garages for sporting equipment and tools. Plasma TV's by the Airpark." (Source: Interview with Scottsdale PD 1-3-2007)</p> <p>"Scottsdale is a target because of the perception of affluence."</p> <p>"Initial crimes are under reported because they are committed against friends and family, which are less likely to report."</p>
Intervening Variable	<p>"Meth is available because the Valley is so close to the border."</p> <p>"Scottsdale has wealthy people that have enough stuff. There is apathy and repeat victimization." (Source: Interview with Scottsdale PD 1-3-2007)</p>
Problem Statement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Male meth addicts commit a high number of burglaries in coalition communities to pay for their meth use. 2. Meth addicts' unpredictable and erratic behavior potentially increases the violence toward victims, law enforcement personnel, and emergency services providers. 3. There is no accessible source of quantitative data relating specific property crimes in coalition communities to meth use.
Goal Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce burglaries related to meth use. 1. Reduce meth-related burglaries by 10% by April 1, 2008.
Strategy	
Activity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Collect burglary statistics from the seven communities. 1.2 Collect information from the seven communities on existing burglary prevention programs. 1.3 Conduct "Town Hall" on burglary prevention in each community covering the underlying meth problem and burglary prevention. 1.4 Work with each law enforcement agency on specific burglary prevention programs that would work in their communities. 1.5 Collect burglary statistics.
Output	
Short-term Outcome	
Long-term Outcome	

Goal

2. Have accessible quantitative data related to burglaries connected to meth use.

Objective

2. Survey seven community law enforcement agencies for best professional estimate of % of burglaries driven by meth use by June 30, 2007

Strategy

Activity

- 2.1 Conduct briefing of all 7 law enforcement agencies on problem and data needs.
- 2.2 Design survey instrument and short instructions cover letter.
- 2.3 Conduct survey.
- 2.4 Collect and analyze survey.
- 2.5 Prepare report.
- 2.6 Report 2.1 to 2.5 annually

Output

**Short-term
Outcome**

**Long-term
Outcome**

Identity Theft and Fraud

	<p>In 2005, the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ metropolitan areas had the highest per capita rate of reported identity theft. The Phoenix metro area had 6,406 identity theft complaints or a rate of 178.3 complaints per 100,000 population. (Source: Consumer Fraud and Identity Theft Complaint Data January-December 2005 Federal Trade Commission)</p>
Substance-related Consequence	<p>The Phoenix metro area ranked fourth nationally in fraud related complaints in 2005. There were 6,576 fraud complaints or 183 complaints per 100,000 population. Scottsdale had the fourth highest number of complaints in Arizona with 644 fraud complaints. (Source: Consumer Fraud and Identity Theft Complaint Data January-December 2005 Federal Trade Commission)</p> <p>Through December 20, 2006, an estimated 1,005 reports involving some aspect of identity theft were taken by Scottsdale Police – a 20% spike from the previous year. (AZ Republic January 2, 2007)</p>
Substance Use	<p>"'Fraudsters' who stay up for days at a time, high on methamphetamine, forging documents and searching dumpsters for personal information. In most cases, identity theft starts at the mailbox or in the trash can. Fraudsters looking for easy access to personal information steal unpaid bills, pulling signatures and check numbers. They dumpster-dive in the alleys behind businesses, resurfacing with social security numbers. Forged checks drain bank accounts of a hundred dollars or so at a time. Stolen social security numbers go for about \$35 on the street. Increasingly more common to go for quick cash in small increments." (AZ Republic January 2, 2007)</p>
Intervening Variable	<p>Female meth users more likely to be forgers and ID thieves. Sometimes work with burglars who steal the checks or credit card numbers and the women give them a share of the proceeds from the forgery. (Interview with Scottsdale PD January 3, 2007)</p> <p>Availability of personal information. Friends and family members are often the early victims and the crimes go unreported. Proximity to the border increases the availability of meth.</p>
Problem Statement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meth addicts engage in a high rate of identity theft and fraud in coalition communities to pay for their meth use. 2. Female meth addicts are more likely to engage in fraud and identity theft to pay for their meth use.
Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce the availability and access to personal information used to commit identity theft and fraud.
Objective Strategy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By June 30, 2008, reduce identity theft and fraud cases by 10% in all coalition communities.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Sponsor six shredding events throughout the coalition communities. 1.2 Monitor and get educated about the credit report bill before the State legislature. 1.3 If the credit bill passes, create methods to promote the change and educate the public. 1.4 Create educational collateral with "10 things you can do" to protect yourself from identity theft and create methods to distribute.

1.5 Create a public campaign (similar to the CFL campaign) to do things to reduce the availability of information.

1.6 Distribute information to the public on how to eliminate credit card offers.

Activity

1.7 Meet with hotel managers to discuss how hotels are used for meth parties.

1.8 Make educational presentation to hotel managers about how meth users are using hotels.

1.9 Hold a meeting with coalition police departments and casino security staff on ID theft by meth users.

1.10 Research movement to split the social security number and financial ID for possible joining of efforts.

1.11 Meet with the postal inspector to identify ways the coalition can help reduce mail theft.

1.12 Create a special section on the coalition website with "how to" prevention information for residents.

1.13 Review the public documents to determine if any documents display a social security number and review the redacting policy for each community.

Output

Short-term

Outcome

Long-term

Outcome

Goal

2. Increase the availability and accessibility of quantitative data for meth-related ID theft and fraud in coalition communities.

Objective

By June 30, 2008, create a report that quantifies the number of ID theft and fraud cases related to meth by coalition community.

Strategy

Activity

Average Age of First Use	
Substance-related Consequence	<p>In Arizona in 2006, the average age of the first use of methamphetamine was 14.11 years; in Scottsdale it was slightly lower at 13.96 years. (Source: 2006 Arizona Youth Survey, Maricopa County) Nationally in 2005, the average age of first use for methamphetamine among recent initiates ages 12-49 years is 18.6 years old. (2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health)</p> <p>Average age of first use of methamphetamine by community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maricopa County North Area 38 14.1 years Fountain Hills Area 50 14.1 years Paradise Valley Area 55 13.9 years Paradise Valley Village Area 46 14.2 years Salt River Area 57 14.1 years Scottsdale North Area 40 13.9 years Scottsdale South Area 58 14.1 years Yavapai-Ft. McDowell Area 43 14.3 years <p>(Source: Excerpts from Arizona State Incentive Grant, Epidemiological Profile and Problem Areas October 2005)</p>
	<p>In Scottsdale, .8% and in Maricopa County, .9% of 8th graders reported using methamphetamine in the last 30 days compared with 1.0% in Arizona and .7% nationally. (Source: 2006 Arizona Youth Survey, Maricopa County)</p> <p>In Scottsdale, 1.5% and in Maricopa County, 1.3% of 10th graders reported using methamphetamine in the last 30 days compared with 1.7% in Arizona and 1.1% nationally. (Source: 2006 Arizona Youth Survey, Maricopa County)</p>
	<p>Age of initiation for 8th and 10th graders trying meth for the first time is younger than the national average of first time meth use.</p> <p>In Scottsdale, the percentage of 8th and 10th graders using meth in the past 30 days is higher than the national level.</p>
	<p>Intervening Variable</p> <p>Meth is too readily available and inexpensive in the community</p>
Substance Use	<p>Problem Statement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data identifying the average age of first use and the availability of meth for school districts in coalition communities is not available. 2. The school districts in coalition communities are part of a county that has an average age of first use of meth significantly younger than the national average.
	<p>Goal</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eliminate first-time meth use among youth. 2. Decrease the availability of meth to our kids. 3. Increase parent awareness about adolescent meth use. 5. Develop meth-specific survey of Arizona youth. 6. Utilize valley resources to increase awareness of first time youth use.
	<p>Objective</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By December 30, 2008, decrease the number of first time adolescent meth users by 15-20%.
	<p>Strategy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Inquire regarding drug testing efforts underway in schools and their effectiveness. 1.2 Develop a Valleywid education and awareness program for students and parents regarding meth abuse. 1.3 Conduct town hall meetings with community members, representatives and leaders regarding meth use.
Activity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.4 Use existing resources to create an anti-meth video for junior high and high schools. 1.5 Provide a DVD of anti-meth video to all jr. highs and high schools.

- 1.6. Provide training for presentation of DVD to students.
- 1.7 Launch large-scale plan for implementation of meth video.
- 1.8 Convene NE Valley youth advisory groups to pursue anti-meth effort.

Output
Short-term
Outcome
Long-term
Outcome

Goal 4. Increase data availability regarding first use of meth.
Objective 2. By October 2008, increase the number of school districts who participate in the AZ Youth Survey to 100% and the number of private/charter schools to 50%.

Strategy

Activity 2.1 Contact the AZ Criminal Justice Commission and to identify the procedures for the AZ Youth Survey and challenges and the challenges to participation.
 2.2 Explore the possibility of administering the Youth survey at the same time as the AIMS test.
 2.3 Contact the non-participating districts and private schools and persuade them to use the youth survey.
 2.4 Create an incentive to participate in the AZ Youth Survey for parents, schools & districts.

Output
Short-term
Outcome
Long-term
Outcome

Gaps in Resources and Information	
Substance-related Consequence	Resource and education information about meth and meth use is decentralized. No one agency has responsibility for collecting, updating or distributing resource and education information about meth.
Substance Use	<p>Callers seeking information about resources to help themselves or others with a drug problem do not know how to use the information.</p> <p>There is no coherent process to guide people through the steps needed to help themselves or others with a drug problem.</p> <p>Many of the available resources to help with a drug problem are geographically centered in downtown Phoenix and are difficult to access for people in other communities.</p> <p>There are relatively few resources that are meth specific.</p>
Intervening Variable	<p>The known meth specific resources are becoming available only recently and are not well-known in the community.</p> <p>In general, the public does not know how to find information about treatment resources.</p>
Problem Statement	<p>1. There are substantially more people in need of specific and accessible treatment and educational resources for meth addiction within coalition communities than there are resources currently available.</p> <p>2. There is no centralized, current and comprehensive collection of meth treatment and education resource information accessible to coalition community residents.</p>
Goal	1. Assure that there are adequate, accessible, affordable, comprehensive services for meth education and treatment.
Objective	1. By May 2007, identify 100% of the existing resources in each community.
Strategy	
Activity	<p>1.1 Create a NE Valley resources directory.</p> <p>1.2 Identify a point of contact within each of the 7 communities to act as a resource/distribution center (churches, libraries, community centers) by July 2007.</p> <p>1.3 Conduct community education forums on meth issues and available resources.</p> <p>1.4 Engage the media to promote information about meth.</p>
Objective	2. By May 2007, inventory existing Federal, State and County resources on meth education and treatment.
Strategy	
Activity	
Output	
Short-term Outcome	
Long-term Outcome	
Outcome	